/194 cont./

585 those of my husband, and you are not to say bad words either to your husband or to us!

The wedding celebration is as brilliant as possible, which means entertaining the guests lavishly as long as possible. In some families the celebration goes on for more than a week.

[535] [177] There is no dancing in Calderas, but in other Paez villages Colombian folk dances, usually the open bambuco, are danced.

586 A dissolution of the marriage through divorce is said not to occur even among the non-Christian Paez. Also there is no separation of married people, since man and wife are dependent on each

[837] [848] other for economic reasons. Yet it not infrequently happens -- as reported above -- that married men have children outside their marriage with other unmarried girls.

● 587 In case of the death of one partner, the surviving spouse may remarry. But whereas for the first marriage he merely could not marry a partner of the same name, in the second marriage he also may not marry a partner bearing the name of the deceased. Thus, for example, Juán Piñakué, who in his first marriage was wed to Ascensiona Kiskué, may not marry a Kiskué a second time.

589 /195/ Widowers continue to live in their houses and, if the children are not yet grown, usually marry a second time; other-

591 wise they live in the house of one of their grown sons. Widows, if

[587] they are older, usually do not marry again. With their children they go back to where they came from, namely, the house of their parents. If the latter are no longer living, they have the right, for the time being, to live in the house of whichever brother happens to be living at the time in the house of the deceased father. If the house is no longer standing, the widow lives with one of her brothers or with other relatives. In any case, she cannot, as a woman, live alone in a house, but always only in one belonging to a man.

/177 cont./

604 laugh, but nothing more. The uncle's wife is to be called aunt and she receives the nephew's blessing because she is older. He may not joke with her. Should she become a widow (echui), the nephew may not marry her because he must respect her. We have not been able to find any information that might make one suspect avuncular or amitate relations.

605 Cousins of the first degree, paternal and maternal, respect each other and avoid aggressive attitudes among themselves. Between male cousins presents of harvest produce may be made, which is not done with the female cousins, for they live with their respective husbands.

602 The parents of married couples call each other compadre (compale). There is no difference of comportment between them; the greeting is given by the first one to see his compadre.

606 [835] Sexual relations between father-in-law and daughter-in-law are prohibited, just as between son-in-law and mother-in-law. There are cases in which the parents-in-law do not care for their son-in-law, and also in which the parents-in-law do not care for their daughter-in-law.

607 Following the general standards of conduct, EGO shows more respect toward his older brothers-in-law than toward the younger ones. A man may not cohabit with the wife of his brother, which is characterized as "mucha grosería" /great rudeness/. The husband may cohabit with the sister of his wife, [587] but it is characterized as "muy feo" /very ugly/. The marriage of a man to the widow of his brother or that of a woman to the widower of her sister is also regarded as wrong. Relations between brothers-in-law are cordial; "they respect each other as though they belonged to the same family."

The brothers and sisters of the husband treat the brothers and sisters of the wife as compadres. They may marry each other.

[602] /178/ The sons of the brothers and sisters of the father are nothing to the sons of the brothers and sisters of the mother. They do not speak to each other.